The M'Kean County Miner.

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H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Smethport, Pa.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.
OFFICE—Up-stairs in Hartwell Block, on Main Street.
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Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.
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SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
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All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

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FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
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Will attend to all calls in his profession.
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Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information relating to the business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
[illegible] Dec. 23, 1871.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

After Years.

Where once we walked together
  I walk again to-day,
And a shadow form beside me
  Went with me all the way;
A hand that was white and slender
  Held mine in close embrace,
And eyes that were true and tender
  Were lifted to my face.
Yet mine were the only footsteps
  That rustled in the leaves,
For the other form was airy
  As the mist that twilight weaves.
And never a word was spoken,
  And never a whisper heard,
But a thrill, like a strain of music,
  Through all my being stirred;
And, down in my heart, an echo
  Went singing to and fro,
And the words it breathed had in them
  A tone of long ago—
Of a time when the summer sunset
  Empurpled all the land,
And adown the shady vistas
  We wandered, hand in hand,
With never a thought of sorrow
  And never a dream of fears.
Ah! little we guessed the burden
  Of all the coming years,
Or that, over mystic river,
  I should stretch my empty hands,
And only the waves could answer
  As they whispered to the sands.
But at last, from out the silence,
  I have now a sweet reply.
When the sunset gold and crimson
  Fades from out the western sky,
Then a presence walks beside me,
  And a voice within my heart
Murmurs "They who love so truly
  Even that river cannot part."

LUCULLUS:

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME.

BY J. K. ELSBREE.

CHAPTER XV.

As the evening of the second day of her imprisonment closed around the fair Claudia, she became despondent, for hitherto the hope of rescue had buoyed up her spirits and added to her natural courage. With the attention to her personal comforts she had nothing to complain, for these were in the hands of dame Ghinetta. When lights and food were brought, as on the previous evening, she had no desire for food, but walked to a window and gazed out upon the gathering gloom of the coming night. Suddenly, before she was aware of his presence, Sejanus stood by her side.

"How hath my fair imprisoned bird passed the day?" he asked, in a light, bantering tone.

A blush of indignation and shame mantled the cheek and brow of the maiden, while her eyes flashed with the scorn and defiance that dwelt in her heart. She moved a short distance from him, and in proud, scornful tones demanded

"How darest thou intrude upon me in this insolent manner?"

"I have once before told thee, fair lady, there was but little I dared not do."

"And thy boast should shame thee."

"As thou wilt; I am not inclined to quarrel, but rather to reason with thee. Thou shouldst be aware that, having seized thee in an unlawful manner, and deprived thee of liberty, it would now be impossible to set thee free. If it was an error to capture and put thee under restraint, it would be a greater one to set thee free and abide the vengeance of the tribune. No, thou shalt go forth from this place only as the wife of Aelius Sejanus. Thou mayest look down with scorn on the minister of Cesar the poor servant of a weak master, but I tell thee maiden, that he whom thou despiseth is greater than Cesar—that Aelius Sejanus is the real head of the empire. He who wears the imperial robe, misanthrope and dreamer as he is, is so but by the will and sufferance of him who holdeth the real power of emperor. Say that thou wilt be the wife of Sejanus, and thy position and state shall be the proudest and highest in the empire. At a word the mantle of Cesar may be transferred from the shoulders of a weak tyrant to those of him who now addresses thee. I demand not thy love for that which I may bestow, I only ask that thou wilt try to return some part of that devotion my soul might lavish upon thee."

"And what if I say no to thy proposal?"

"Here, or in worse confinement, thou shalt remain until those who now seek thee forget thee."

"Now, out upon thee, villain and traitor! Sooner would I face death in its most terrible form than mate with one who would stoop to betray the friend who confided in him. Dost thou know thy words are filled with treason? No, no, my soul hath been indifferent to thee, it now loathes and scorns. Sooner death in any form than life, love, or companionship with thee."

"Dost thou know, lady," said he, in tones that were low, bitter, and threatening, "that there are sufferings worse than death?"

"Do thy worst," replied the maiden, "I hold that in my hand which, if it does not defend, may release me from thy malice and power."

And she held aloft the dagger she had once before shown him.

"By the gods!" he cried, "thy proud spirit shall be broken. I may not lay hands upon thee myself, but"—and he moved quickly toward the door of the chamber, threw it open, and motioned a servant, who seemed to be in waiting, to enter the apartment. Sejanus turned and approached the maiden, followed by the servant.

"Wilt thou yield the bauble thou holdest so proudly to this man, or shall he take it from thee?" demanded Sejanus.

"I will not yield," she replied, calmly, "and let him approach me at his peril."

At a sign from Sejanus the servant advanced cautiously towards the maiden, who retreated until the wall of the room stopped further retreat. The servant warily moved toward her, and, when near enough, made a grasp at the hand in which the dagger was held. But Claudia had many a time watched the mimic fight of fencing, and had noticed the unwavering watchfulness of the fencers of the eyes of each other. So had she watched the eyes of the man who approached her, and when he made a grasp at her hand he received a well directed blow from the dagger, which passed through his arm.

With a low curse he started back and glared upon the maiden, but the pain and sight of the blood that gushed from the wound maddened him, and he sprung like a maddened brute upon her, to receive again and again the point of the dagger in his person before he could secure with a strong grasp the hand which held it. The fair girl struggled in his grasp and gave an impulsive scream, but at that moment the dame Ghinetta entered the apartment and flew to the rescue of the maiden.

"Back, villain, dog that thou art!" she cried, as she threw one arm around the maiden, and with her clenched hand struck the ruffian full in the face. But the blood of the villain was up, and he turned upon the dame with the uplifted dagger he had wrenched from the maiden's hand, but before the blow could fall there were hurried steps near, and an armed man sprung into the apartment. He saw the servant spring toward the two women and the next moment he received a blow upon the head which would have felled an ox. The ruffian lay apparently dead upon the floor, while Caius Cesar, who had dealt the blow, caught the fair Claudia as she sank half fainting in his arms.

In a moment the hall was filled with soldiers, and the tribune, with his friends, entered the apartment. At a single glance Sejanus comprehended the situation, he had been betrayed. With arms folded upon his breast, and his tall form erect, he boldly and almost defiantly awaited the issue of the crisis presented. Coldly calmly and slowly the tribune advanced to within a few paces of the minister, his stately form grew more stately, his dark eyes flashed with suppressed passion, as he stood and looked for a few moments into the eyes of Sejanus.

"Wretch!" he almost hissed through his clenched teeth, "how darest thou commit so base an act as thou hast done?"

"I knew not, Silanus, that it was thy daughter who had been brought hither," replied Sejanus.

"That doth not palliate thy offense," replied the tribune. "I have promised one I love that I would forbear revenge. And yet, I say to thee, tremble! for thy cup is nearly filled. And I would trample thy base heart beneath my feet this night, but that I can see that the avenging fates are on thy track, and I leave thee to the avenging gods."

Turning to his daughter he held out his hands, and in a moment she was clasped in his arms.

"Come, my child," said he, as led her toward the door of the chamber but the girl, when she reached the door, turned and looked back, left the side of her father, and approached the grim dame, who had been a silent witness of the scene which had just transpired. She took the hand of Ghinetta and kissed it.

"May the gods bless and keep thee," said the maiden, as she turned and rejoined her father.

The tribune, after releasing his faithful servants who were confined in the villa, returned with his party to the city. When the heavy tramp of the tribune's party died away in the distance, Sejanus still stood with folded arms, but the head which had been so proudly erect sunk, and his gaze was fixed upon the floor with the cold, stolid look of one whose thoughts were deep and absorbing. The shrill notes of a trumpet sounding a recall startled him from his reverie, answering notes came from the right and the left, and far off in the distance. He listened, there was the tramp of horsemen moving slowly along, but in a short time all was still. Turning to Dame Ghinetta, he said: "Woman, didst thou betray me?"

The dame was looking toward him as he spoke, and she fixed those dark, sparkling eyes of hers upon him with a look that seemed to pierce him through and through, but she gave no answer to his question. For a moment or two their eyes met in that fixed gaze, then his fell.

"Ghinna," said Sejanus, "pardon me, I cannot doubt thy fidelity."

"Dost thou know Aelius Sejanus that thou hast this night escaped a great peril?" replied the dame.

"Aye, it may be so."

"May? it is so. And well for thee that yon party was led by a man so proud, noble and just as Silanus."

"And yet he dared to threaten me."

"Threaten! couldst thou have seen the dark brow of Caius Cesar thou wouldst have thought there was more of threatening there than in the words of the tribune."

"Ghinna, I have been mad in this thing."

"The end is not yet."

"Thinkest thou so?"

"Doubt it not, and beware how thou movest by night or by day without the guards the emperor hath assigned to thee. And come not hither again, for when this retreat was unknown to thy enemies it was safe. It is safe no longer."

"Ah, Ghinna, thou seest danger in every shadow that comes between thee and the sun. But why didst thou come to the rescue of the maiden?"

"Thy shame should forbid the question."

"No harm would have befallen her."

"Thou didst not intend harm, perhaps, but yon brute would commit murder for less provocation than he had had."

"Well, it matters not, it is done and now I must watch and scheme to avoid the result of my stupidity and madness."

"Ah, would that thou wouldst change thy course."

"It is too late."

"So be it. May the gods help thee."

CHAPTER XVI.

The day had come at last when Sestos the Nazarene was to expiate his crime of sacrilege by battle with wild beasts in the public arena. By common consent, or expectation, the Christian was condemned to the tender mercies of a young lion which had been half starved for the purpose of increasing his native ferocity.

The amusements of the day for such they were called, were to open by gladiatorial combats in war chariots, by a battle between wild beasts, followed by gladiatorial combats on foot, to be ended by the combat between the Christian and the lion.

The amphitheater in which these exhibitions were held was of an oval form, large in area, surrounded by a wall of polished marble twelve or thirteen feet in height, upon the top of which was a gilded netting as a protection from the spring of wild beasts from the arena below. The walls around the arena were pierced with doors opening to the prisons of captives, rooms assigned to the gladiators, dens occupied by the wild beasts used in the arena, and rooms used for the various purposes connected with the management of the amphitheater.

At the two ends of the amphitheater were grand entrances, used only when processions on a large scale, with pomp and pageantry, were the amusements of the day. On a level with the top of the wall inclosing the arena, back of the gilded netting, in the most conspicuous place, elevated on a small dais, was the gilded chair of the emperor. Around the imperial seat were those of his household and persons of high rank in the state and empire. To the right and left were the marble benches of the senators and the patricians of Rome, then tier on tier of seats arose to accommodate the plebians, soldiers, and rabble of the lowest classes. And above all was the huge canopy of canvas, held by strong ropes, and shading all from the rays of the hot sun.

"At an early hour the populace of Rome began to pour into the amphitheater, but it was past noon when the higher classes began to arrive, and when the hour had come for the commencement of the exhibitions, many of the highest dignitaries of the empire were gathered around the chair of the emperor, which was not occupied, and among them was Aelius Sejanus and many priests in the full robes of their office.

The opening combat was one between an Essedarii, gladiators who fought in war chariots. Three chariots were at each end of the arena, and each drawn by two horses who were richly caparisoned, and the two-wheeled chariots were also rich with elaborate carving and gilding. The wheels of the chariots were low, the body open at the back, while the front arose, half concealing the body of the occupant. Each gladiator was armed with a short sword, a small round shield, and a javelin, while the [illegible] head was covered by the common helmet of the Roman soldier.

At the sound of a trumpet the two parties started toward the center of the arena, driving at the most frantic speed, meeting midway in full career. Two of the combatants on each side so guided their horses that they passed each other, giving and receiving well directed thrusts with their javelins, which were successfully parried. But the other two, by some mismanagement, met in full career, the four horses rearing as they met and falling in a struggling mass upon the sand of the arena, while the two combatants hurled their javelins, one striking full upon the helmet, tearing it from the head; the other, striking the shield, and glancing from it, tore a wide gap in the shoulder. In a moment the two combatants dismounted from their chariots, as the teams lay in an inextricable mass, with their gilded trappings broken, and continued the combat on foot, with their swords. He who had lost his helmet fought warily, as if hoping his combatant would be weakened by the loss of blood, and the other, seeking to hasten the matter from perhaps the same cause, pressed his antagonist back step by step until he stumbled against the prostrate horses, when, involuntarily throwing up his shield to protect his uncovered head, he received a tremendous blow upon it, under which he staggered toward his opponent, giving him a sword thrust in his side, and the next moment receiving a blow upon his head which sent him to the earth with his head half cloven in twain. His antagonist leaned against one of the chariots, with the blood flowing from his shoulder and side, while the populace rent the air with their cheers over his victory.

Meanwhile the combatants who had passed in the first charge again met in full career, hurling their javelins as they passed, one of which had been aimed at the head of an opponent, but at the moment of meeting the point was lowered and buried with such precision that it passed through the body, the head of the javelin striking out at the back. The gladiator fell back headlong from his chariot and the maddened horses continued their career to the end of the arena.

The two gladiators who had fallen had both belonged to the same party, and upon the one now remaining of that side the two opposing combatants wheeled their chariots and with drawn swords attacked him on each side of his chariot, but the fight was too unequal, for in a short space of time he sunk bleeding in the bottom of his chariot.

Thus ended the combat of the Essedarii, and the wounded with the dead were removed from the arena. Fresh sand was strewn over the pools of blood made by the late combat, and then a magnificent bull rushed into the arena. He came with a rush, which subsided to a slow trot as he went bellowing around the arena, pausing occasionally to paw the sand with his fore feet and throw it into the air, then kneeling he would tear the earth with his horns. As he continued around the arena he suddenly stopped in his course, gazing steadily before him, while his bellowing seemed like the low muttering of distant thunder. Creeping slowly toward him was a large and beautiful leopard. Her ears were laid back, her glistening teeth were slightly seen, as with a low growl and eyes fixed upon her adversary she crept nearer and nearer, while the bull, awaiting the onset with head to the earth, neck arched, and eyes glowing like balls of fire, watched every movement of his approaching foe. Nearer and nearer the crouching leopard came, then, like a flash of light, she sprung upon her adversary, but the watchful animal sprung aside, and before the leopard could regain a defensive attitude the bull rushed upon her and threw her high into the air.

As the leopard struck the earth the bull rushed again upon her, but having learned caution, the leopard escaped the attack and in a moment sprung upon the flank of her foe, tearing and lacerating the flesh fearfully as the bull cast her off.

Again the leopard cautiously approached her watchful foe and sprung upon his neck, with her hind paws tearing into his fore shoulder. Bellowing with rage and agony the bull knelt, and, pressing the leopard against the earth, pinned her fast beneath the weight of his powerful body working his head back until he had planted one of his short but terrible horns full on the body of his adversary and pinned her to the earth. The struggle was terrific. The bull sprung to his feet, his head covered with blood, but he tore the ground with the end of the horn which still pinned the leopard to the earth. But in the struggle the head of the leopard swung towards her adversary and the next moment her terrible fangs had set upon the throat of the bull and she was drinking his life blood. In vain was the struggle to dislodge her, for the leopard, though mortally wounded, yet, half famished with hunger still clung to the neck of her foe. The bellowing of the bull was no longer fierce, but one of terror and agony. He started to run, but stumbled and fell partly down, rallied again, to again fall, until at last, quivering and moaning, he sunk to earth exhausted. By an arrow, shot by one of the attendants of the arena, the leopard was now dispatched and a sharp knife drawn across the throat of the bull let out the little remainder of his life, and both of the animals were drawn from the arena.

Again was fresh sand strewn upon the ground and the marks of the late combat obliterated.

On the retreat of the attendants a dozen gladiators entered the arena, and, scattering over its immense space, commenced at once a series of combats.

There was a Laqueator, who threw a noose at his adversary, endeavoring to ensnare him, thereby obtaining an easier conquest. A Retiarus, with head, breast, and legs uncovered, who bore a net on his left arm and was armed with a trident. His plan of combat was to entangle his adversary in the meshes of his net and while in that helpless condition dispatch him with his trident. His antagonist was the Myrmillo, who wore a Gothic helmet with the figure of a fish upon it, and was armed with sword and shield.

And besides these were the ordinary Roman gladiators, contending with those around, and representing Gaul, Thrace, and Dacia. We might linger upon a description of the various combats, but, like the audience on this fateful day, we desire to hasten to the crowning act of the hour, the combat of the Nazarene with the lion. One by one the various combatants were vanquished, and again the arena was cleared and prepared for the coming combat.

CHAPTER XVII.

Lucullus was with the Syrian in the small guarded prison whose inner door opened upon the fated arena. While the strife of the various combats and the wild cheers of the immense multitudes who thronged the amphitheater were given to the victors, the low tones of prayer to the Christian's God arose from the prison cell of the condemned Christian and mingled with the shouts of the heathen multitude.

The chains were stricken from the hands and feet of the prisoner, a short javelin was placed in his hand, and he was thrust forth into the arena. From the door by which he had entered the arena he walked slowly toward the center of the space. The thousands who looked down upon him were hushed in silence as they gazed with half-drawn breath upon the victim of their cruelty.

It was a proud and defiant look that the Syrian gave as he calmly leaned upon the javelin in his hand and looked upon the sea of faces that were turned toward him.

"Hear me, Romans!" he cried, and his voice rung clearly through the hushed and silent multitude, "hear me, Romans! ye, by whose cruel laws I am this day condemned to an inglorious death. Ye who worship in blindness the false gods of thy heathen temples, hear me, and know there is but one God, the ruler and creator of heaven and earth. The God of the Christian, the God who dwelleth in heaven, the home of the immortal souls of men. Ye are told to worship the gods, and yet what are the attributes of their divinity? By the showing of thy very priests, the lives of thy gods were covered by the blackest of crimes. And shall we have faith in gods whose wickedness is known to us? No, for faith is the holiest part of man's nature. But turn ye to Christ, the Son of God, in whom ye will find true holiness, virtue purity, and an unceasing love for fallen humanity."

When his voice ceased there was a swaying of the sea of human faces that looked down upon him, and an audible murmur went through the throng. But the Syrian gave no further thought to the vast mass of swaying humanity around him. He knelt upon one knee, and, with hands and eyes raised toward heaven, breathed a short prayer, and then arose with head erect and watchful eyes awaiting the dread ordeal to which he was destined.

For the last few moments there had been low but terrific growls in a distant part of the building. A heavily grated door in the wall of the arena arose like a portcullis, and with a terrific growl a young lion, scarcely full grown, sprung into the arena. When but a few paces from his den he stopped, snuffed the air, and seemed to gaze for a moment upon the dense throng that looked down upon him, then his eyes fell upon the Syrian. For a moment he stood and gazed upon him, then, with a low growl, moved a few steps nearer, while his tail lashed his sides. He again halted for a single moment, with his eyes fixed upon the statue-like form of the [illegible], and a fearful spring through the air, he came full upon the undaunted Syrian, whose rigid form met the shock as he plunged the javelin into the breast of the lion and was borne to the earth by the force of that terrible attack, as yet unharmed. As he lay upon the ground he still grasped the javelin by the staff though the point was still in the body of the lion. But as he was simply borne to the earth by the force and weight of the lion, he had scarcely touched the ground when he sprung to his feet again, and drawing the javelin from his struggling foe, sprung aside from a second attack, in which the fierce brute again failed to reach him. The lion now stood for a moment or two and looked upon his opponent. Warily he now approached the Syrian, who again stood fearlessly on guard to receive him but avoiding the spring by which he had been twice foiled he crept slowly toward his foe until within a few paces of him, when he made a rush toward him, but received the sharp point of the javelin in one of his eyes, while the Syrian received a blow from one of the lion's paws, lacerating one of his legs painfully but not dangerously.

With a howl of rage and agony the lion bent his head and placed one of his huge paws over the wounded eye. For a moment he was unguarded, and the javelin of the Syrian was again and again like a flash of lightning plunged into his breast.

With a terrific yell the lion sprung toward his assailant, but the agile Syrian avoided the attack and ran swiftly around the arena, the lion following, but evidently growing weaker with the loss of blood. At last the lion ceased the pursuit and sunk upon the sand of the arena. The Syrian approached him, but he no longer noticed him, and selecting a spot on the huge body he again plunged his javelin into it, this time reaching his heart.

The Syrian leaned upon the javelin and looked upon his dead foe, while loud shouts of applause ran through the amphitheater. There was a proud smile upon the face of the Christian as he turned his eyes to a row of seats high up above the serried lines of faces that arose tier on tier, where he saw a few sad and anxious faces that were well known to him. When the loud shouts of applause had died away, there was a silence as of expectation, for there appeared to be an animated conversation between the prætor, Sejanus, and the nobles around them. Some of the party proposed that mercy should be extended to the culprit, while Sejanus and others held that, being condemned to suffer death in the arena by wild beasts, he should be compelled to fight until the penalty was fulfilled. The prætor informed the prisoner that such was the decision of the magistrates.

There had been a slight hope in the heart of the Syrian in the first moment of victory, but as the words of the prætor fell upon his ears he glanced down at the javelin upon which he leaned, and was startled to see that in the last struggle with the lion the staff had become partially broken. He held it up in his hand, telling its condition, and demanded another, but by the influence of Sejanus the request was denied. The Syrian made no reply, but while the carcass of the dead lion was being dragged from the arena he carefully examined the weapon, and reflected whether to cast it aside and meet death boldly and fearlessly, or again do battle to sate the appetite of the heathen audience for blood. But while he hesitated, with his eyes fixed upon the ground, a sharp, fierce growl came upon his ears, he looked up and saw a large tiger creeping slowly toward him. With an inward prayer and the instinct of self-preservation, he raised the weapon in his hand and boldly awaited the attack of his approaching foe.

The tiger slowly approached, but when within a few yards of Sestos he stopped, with his eyes fixed upon the motionless form of the Syrian, whose eyes met his with such an intensity of gaze that it seemed for a moment to fascinate the fierce animal. But only for a moment did he hesitate, for, maddened with hunger, he rushed upon the Syrian as if to bear him down at once by the force and weight of his powerful body. But as the beast came up, with his body half erect, the javelin of the Syrian was plunged into his throat, and as his own weight bore against the weapon it was forced still deeper as he strove to reach the form of his adversary. For a moment there was a terrible struggle and then the javelin broke near the middle of the staff, leaving the iron head sticking in the body of the beast, with part of the staff attached to it. As the javelin broke, the Syrian sprung back, and, with the remainder of the javelin staff in his hand, ran swiftly along the arena, followed by the tiger which occasionally halted and sought to drag from his body with one of his huge paws that part of the javelin which had remained sticking there.

The escape of the Syrian was apparently for the purpose of ascertaining how far the wounded animal was disabled, for as he ran he carefully watched his foe, and when he had half made the circuit of the arena he suddenly turned upon the pursuing animal, and beat it fiercely over the head and face with the remains of the javelin. The tiger sprung fiercely upon him with wide-open mouth, into which the Syrian thrust his left hand and arm as the two fell struggling upon the earth. Seizing the broken javelin the Syrian drew it forth and plunged it with quick and desperate thrusts into the body of the tiger, seeking at every stroke to reach the center of vitality, which was reached at last, and the terrible beast lay in its last agonies with the head of the javelin in its heart.

The Syrian was covered with blood, his left arm crushed and mangled, and his body torn and lacerated by wounds that were mortal. He arose to a sitting posture and looked up to that spot in the vast audience where alone were hearts that beat in sympathy and unison with his own, then his head sunk upon his knees, while loud and deafening cheers ran through the vast multitude, and amid the roar of thousands of voices rang the loud demand for his pardon.

The attendants of the arena approached and informed him he was reprieved, and the emperor would be solicited for his pardon.

"It is too late," replied the Syrian; "lead me back to the prison room, there is one there who awaits my coming."

Now, when the excitement was over, it required two of the attendants to assist him to the prison, where he had left Lucullus in prayer, to await the issue of the combat. They laid him down upon the floor of the room and closed the door of the entrance to the arena. Lucullus sat down by his side, with the hand of the dying Syrian clasped in his.

"Lucullus," said the Syrian, "the last moment of a wasted life draweth near, but the hope of heaven maketh the heart glad. Blessed be the hour when thou didst make known to me the bliss of eternal life."

"Alas! my poor Sestos, thine hath been a fearful ordeal, and God hath given thee the victory over death and the grave."

"Lucullus, the night cometh. I cannot see thee, but I hold thy hand and know thou art near me. I have loved thee, Lucullus, for thou hast been more than brother to me. I go before thee to the happy realms where peace and love dwelleth forever."

His voice had sunk to a whisper, his lips still moved, but the words they would have said were unspoken. For a quarter of an hour he seemed unconscious, then suddenly arousing he called out in a loud voice.

"Lucullus!"

"I am here, Sestos," replied his friend, as he gave a stronger grasp upon the hand of the dying man.

"Far off, Lucullus, I hear sweet voices calling me. I come, I come," he whispered, and the fluttering breath went out to return no more.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A month had passed since the night on which the daughter of the tribune had been rescued from the power of Sejanus. And from that night the evil genius of the minister had reigned supremely over all his actions. The poor, the middle class, and the noble had been crushed beneath the iron rule of his despotic will. He no longer dared to move from the palace he occupied, unless surrounded by some of his faithful pretorians. These, though were really the household troops of the emperor, but the long absence of [illegible] of them into the hands of Sejanus.

Almost immediately after the rescue of Claudia, Caius Cesar had been recalled to Capraera, where he had remained nearly a month. Having now returned to Rome he became somewhat of a check upon the tyranny of the minister, and it was well known that there was the bitterest hate between them.

Not many days after his return there was a private meeting of some of the most faithful adherents of the emperor, when Caius Cesar presented them a letter from the emperor, inclosing one to the senate. Among those at this meeting were Memmius Regulus, the consul, Sertorius Macro, an officer of the pretorians, Grecinus Laco, captain of the urban police and night watch of Rome, and Silanus, the tribune.

"My friends," said the consul, "the commands of the emperor have been laid before us; it now only remains for us to act upon them. I will early to-morrow convene the senate in the temple of Apollo. Then, let each one perform the duties demanded of us, and may the gods prosper them. Thou, Macro, wilt assume command of the pretorians, by order of the emperor, and we may well congratulate thee on that appointment. But thou wilt do well to consider whether thou shouldst make thy appointment known until after the meeting of the senate."

"Doubt not that I will act with due caution," replied Macro.

"On thee, Laco," continued Regulus, "will our main hopes depend. Be thou sure to have thy whole force under arms, but without show or ostentation, lest those we desire to take by surprise become alarmed."

"Fear not," replied Laco; "my command is under strict discipline and shall be moved with due caution."

"But to thee, Silanus, and thy legion," said the consul, "shall we look for safety to Rome should there be open revolt in the camp of the pretorians?"

"I will at once return to the camp," replied the tribune, "and prepare for the worst that may come, yet I pray to the gods that there shall be no civil tumult. The Tenth legion is to-day to Cesar what the ancient Tenth was to the first of that name, loyal and true to the last man."

"We put our full trust in thee," said the consul, "and now let us each to the duties assigned to us, without fear or hesitation. And let us show to Cesar that he hath not appealed to us in vain."

"So be it," said they all, and one by one they departed, leaving Regulus and Caius Cesar alone.

"What thinkest thou, Regulus, shall we succeed in performing all that the emperor has commanded?" said the young Cesar.

"If the secret be kept until the senate shall meet to-morrow morning I have no doubt of success. But thou wilt when the hour for action comes be among the people, for they love thee and will be guided by thee."

"Aye," said he, with a smile, "the love of the people was one thing of which Sejanus could not deprive me. Thou shalt have a good report from them."

"It is well, we will now separate, and may the gods be with us."

The senate had been convened to meet in the temple of Apollo for the purpose of receiving a communication of great moment from the emperor. And when the hour of meeting had arrived the temple was filled with the august fathers who pretended to guide the affairs of state.

Sejanus, who had been notified of the meeting, was proceeding to the temple with an armed retinue of friends and pretorians, when he was met by Macro.

"Tell me," said Sejanus to him, "why the senate are so hastily convened at this early hour?"

"Should I tell thee what I have heard whispered thou wilt lose a sweet surprise."

"Nay, speak out, Macro, and I will promise thee to yield to the surprise as if thou hadst not spoken."

"Well, I have heard it whispered that the senate hath been convened to accede to the will of the emperor that thou shouldst receive the promotion to those powers which have so long been promised thee—a promotion which makes thee scarcely second in the government of the empire."

"Dost thou believe these whispers?"

"I have not a shadow of doubt in regard to them, and take this early opportunity of congratulating thee, and pray that the rising sun may at some time throw a part of his light on thy unworthy servant."

"Thou shalt be remembered, but we have reached the the temple, dost thou enter with me?"

"No; I have other duties which demand my attention, I will but enter with thee for a moment."

Macro had scarcely crossed the threshold of the temple before he returned and dismissed the armed retinue left by the minister at the door of the temple, as he told them, by the order of Sejanus.

At the same time he informed the pretorians of his appointment as their prefect, or commander, and induced them to return to their camp to witness his installation, and to share in the largesse it was his intention to bestow upon the troops.

The temple of Apollo was situated in a retired spot approached by three avenues and three narrow gates. Macro stood by the door of the temple until the pretorians were beyond his view, when he advanced a few paces and looked down the avenues leading up to the temple, and saw the guards of Laco quietly moving up the avenues, closing the gates, over which they assumed the position of guards. Laco then approached the new prefect of the pretorians and gravely saluted him. But a few words passed between them in a low tone, when Laco entered the temple, and Macro departed for the pretorian camp.

On the entrance of Sejanus to the temple the senate became organized in due form, and the letter of the emperor was placed in the hands of the questor, who recited the contents to the senate.

The letter, from its long preamble on the various affairs of State, diverged to a gentle reproof of Sejanus for some trifling neglect, then required the consul Regulus to come to Capraera with a military force to escort the emperor to Rome. Then descending gradually, demanded the punishment of certain persons, well known as adherents of Sejanus.

As the reading of the letter progressed, the senators had been growing uneasy, and one by one they gradually moved from the side of the minister, leaving but a few, who were his firm friends or the creatures of his will, near him. Sejanus saw the movement with wonder, if not with fear, but believing that his guard still remained at the door, with the old irresolution, he waited, still clinging to the hope that all would end as he wished, and shrinking from an appeal to force which must irrevocably compromise him.

But suddenly, before the whole letter was unrolled, the chiefs of the senate closed in around him, precluding all possibility of escape, while the last words of the missive were read, denouncing him by name as a traitor, and requiring the consuls to place him under arrest.

The consul Regulus now summoned him to surrender, but the voice of authority was new to him, and an appalling sense of danger bewildered him. Once more the summons was repeated, and as he arose from his seat Laco, with a drawn sword, stood before him. Fear, consternation, dismay, were light words to describe the feeling of the senators at that moment, and fearing to put the question to vote, from the delay it would cause, Regulus ordered the lictors to seize Sejanus and conduct him to the Mamertine prison.

The Senate immediately adjourned to meet again later in the day. As the fallen minister was hurried along toward the prison, the shouts of the populace rang in his ears as they cried: "Down with the tyrant!" "Death to Sejanus!" and he saw with a shudder that already they had overthrown his statues in the public places of the city and were trampling them in the dust, and that they were led on by Caius Cesar.

Later in the day the senate again assembled in the temple of Concord, where they decreed death to the traitor. Sejanus was almost immediately executed in prison, and his body dragged to the Gemonian stairs for exposure; where for many days they were denied sepulture.

On the fall of Sejanus it was astonishing that among all the [illegible] real friend. And although every precaution was taken to prevent a revolt of his adherents, the moment his arrest was known those who had shared his bounty or were worshipers of his power or panderers to his vices shrunk from him as from a pestilence.

But yet this treachery did not save them, for the populace was aroused, and in the dread saturnalia of power and vengeance the blood of his relatives, of friends, adherents, agents of his tyranny, flowed like water. The slaves Cyrus and Barban, who had been the minister's instruments in many acts of the most revolting tyranny, fled to the villa of dame Ghinetta, and were followed by a bloodthirsty crowd. The tribune, who had patrolled the city with the cavalry of his legion, at the prayer of the fair Claudia, rode out to the villa with a troop of horse. On a huge chestnut tree in front of the main entrance were the bodies of the two slaves hung up by the neck; the door of the main entrance was broken in and a crowd of maddened citizens were engaged in indiscriminate pillage of the house.

It was the work of but a few moments to arrest the pillage and restore order. The tribune then inquired what had become of the women of the household, and was shown a door which had resisted all their efforts to demolish, and through which one of the party had seen a woman pass on the first rush of the assailants through the house. He approached the door, and after long continued rapping a voice from within inquired:

"Who is there?"

"A friend," was the reply.

"Who art thou?"

"Silanus, the tribune."

Heavy bars were removed and in a moment the door was opened, revealing dame Ghinetta and half a dozen of her servants. With a courteous salute to the aged dame the tribune said.

"I have come to remove thee to a place of safety, to my own house, if thou wilt go there."

"Is there still danger in this place?" asked the dame.

"Perhaps not for thy servants, but thou shouldst seek a place where the insane hand of an incensed and reckless rabble may not reach thee."

"It is well; I will go with thee." And leaving a guard to protect the servants, the tribune, accompanied by dame Ghinetta and his troops, returned to Rome.

After the fall of Sejanus, and the fearful license among the people which lasted many days, there succeeded a calm; when reason and justice came forth from the retreats to which they had hastened when anarchy and cruelty ruled with despotic power.

In the sweet calm of the first days of returning reason the fair Claudia became the bride of Caius Cesar. It is not within the scope of this story to follow the after fate of the young Cesar and his fair bride. To the student of history they are well known. It is enough for us that his earlier career endeared him to the Roman people, even after he succeeded Tiberius Cesar as emperor.

The dame Ghinetta became an inmate of the tribune's family. Elydon became fortune's favorite as well as the favorite of his young master.

Silanus became proconsul of Africa, an office of no light importance in those early days, and Lucullus lived to welcome the two great apostles of Christ to Rome.

[THE END.]

The Lottery Business.

Several Americans, more perhaps than would care to confess it, have been woefully disappointed by their failure to draw the grand prize of one million dollars supposed to have been allotted to one lucky ticket holder in the Havana lottery. Of all the disgraceful and demoralizing methods employed by nations to raise the wind, none is more shameful than this lottery business. All nations which cherish any regard for their credit or reputation have long since been forced by the progress of civilized ideas to stop countenancing the system, but Spain is poor and not proud. She collects twenty-five per cent. on all premiums, and finds in the Havana lottery a much easier way of collecting taxes than any other. Purchasers of lottery tickets are voluntary taxpayers, all others most unwilling ones. Of the enormous sum derived from the sale of Havana lottery tickets, amounting to not less than $20,000,000 a year, the American public, we regret to say, pays at least one-half. The principal markets for the sale of the tickets are in New York, New Orleans, San Francisco and Key West. Apart from the enormous commission of twenty-five per cent. collected by the Spanish government, the prices at which the tickets are sold in this country should prevent any sane man from investing in the swindle. Tickets for the last drawing—an extraordinary one—were sold in Havana for $200 in Spanish bank paper, equivalent, with gold at 230, and sight exchange on this city at one and a half per cent. discount, to about $88 currency. These same tickets were sold in this city for $200 currency. The swindle should be stopped, and its aiders and abettors prosecuted.—*New York Sun.*

A Terrible Warning.

That was a fearful temperance lecture preached by the dead body of a little child who was burned to death in New York, in the very presence of its helplessly drunken mother. The screams of the child attracted the attention of the neighbors, who, breaking in the door, found it burned almost to a crisp, in the agonies of death. Two women, its mother and her sister, lay in drunken stupor on the bed, utterly unconscious of what was going on. When the coroner arrived he found the mother still drunk, with her eyes blackened, as from a heavy blow. The dead child lay on a couple of chairs, but no preparation had been made for its burial. The father of the child testified that he had struck the woman. His wife's intemperance drove him to violence.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

The New War Secretary.

The appointment of J. Don. Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, as Secretary of War has created very much of a breeze in political and newspaper circles. It is generally admitted that in administrative and executive ability he is the equal, if not superior, of former Secretaries, and is fully competent to do honor to the position. It is asserted by the know-all-about-everything press that the appointment is part of a bargain between the administration and the Camerons by which the Pennsylvania delegation is to be manipulated under the "unit" rule solidly for Conkling. This assertion, however well founded, is very far from complimentary to the gentlemen composing the Pennsylvania delegation. From what we have been able to learn of the sentiment and feeling of these gentlemen, we are not inclined to accept the oracular utterances of Washington correspondents, to the effect that Don. Cameron carries them all in his breeches pockets; and if he himself has such an idea, and proposes in return for his appointment to turn the delegation over to Conkling, we fancy that he will experience some difficulty in delivering the goods.

Mr. Cameron is the only Cabinet appointment President Grant has conferred upon the great State of Pennsylvania since the brief interregnum reluctantly filled by Mr. Adolph E. Borie. It is regarded as an excellent appointment in point of ability. Though the President may have had no other object, the strong suspicion that it is a move in favor of Conkling will, in our opinion, tend to materially damage his chances, at all events it will turn the eyes of the whole country upon the action of the Pennsylvania delegation at Cincinnati.

The Inflation Democracy.

Within the last ten days it has been developed beyond question that the home of the inflationist is in the democratic camp. The result of the Ohio Democratic Convention was a signal victory for the communists and rag-money element, a crushing blow to the hard money democrats and points to dissension and discord at the St. Louis convention. The battle between Allen and Thurman at the Ohio convention was a contest between inflation concealed and inflation pronounced, and the latter doctrines were signally triumphant. It was shown that Thurman has no real following in his own State, and that his uncle Bill Allen is the real leader of the Ohio democracy and repudiation is their only gospel. The demonstration in Ohio, succeeded as it was by a similar demonstration in Kansas where the Ohio platform was adopted almost without change, must prove to any unprejudiced observer that the inflationists are to be powerful in the Democratic National Convention.

Governor Coke, the ex rebel officer elected to the United States Senate, over Judge Hancock, an ex-Union officer, boasted of his services in behalf of the rebellion. His services seemed to be the controlling reason for his election. The distinction which the Texas Legislature made has excited much comment, and the Galveston *News* appreciates the situation. It says: "The contest has been fruitful in bitterness and personal estrangement and in the revival of controversies and resentments, which for the good of Texas and for the good of the whole country ought to be hushed forever." Wherever the Democratic party has had the power to elect Senators it has never failed to select them from the class known as Copperheads in the North or rebels in the South. M'Donald, of Indiana, a controlling spirit in the organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle in his State in the dark days of the rebellion; Eaton, of Connecticut, who in public speeches denounced the Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings and bloodhounds;" Cockrell, of Missouri, whose only qualifications were unrepentant treason and services in the rebel army, and at whose election the mob assembled in the Legislative halls, cheered for him and Jeff Davis in the same breath; Barnum, of Connecticut, chosen in preference to English, first because he spent the most cash, and second because English had dared to vote in favor of the 15th amendment. We might continue the list throughout the Senate and scarcely find one man whose record during the war was even that of a Union Democrat. And yet this party, now, in the face of these damning facts, dares to claim for itself a forgetfulness of the past, and a determination to do better in the future. Would it not be well for them to practice some of the virtues they claim to possess before asking an increase of power?

On Monday the President appointed Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, late Attorney-General, as Minister to England; Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, late Secretary of War, as Attorney-General; and J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of War. The appointments were confirmed by the Senate without debate.

It is said that President Grant announces his intention to travel around the world when he retires from office.

The Chicago Times thus puts it: "Horatio Seymour has declined the Presidency twice. The Presidency has declined Horatio Seymour only once, which leaves Horatio one ahead."

The Chicago Times looks upon Mr. Bristow's letter to a Massachusetts man as indicating that he is not crazy for the nomination for the Presidency, but will take it if it is brought to him respectfully on a silver salver.

The New York World has dropped Tilden, and now blows its horn for Senator Bayard, of Delaware. Tilden has revived the war upon his behind-the-door friends, the Canal Ring, to show the world what a lusty old "reformer" he is.

There has been a change in the proprietorship, editorship and policy of the New York World. Mr. William Henry Hurlbut succeeds Manton Marble as editor and proprietor, and the paper does not advocate Sam Tilden so much as it did.

The action of the democrats in Ohio is said to have greatly aided Hendrick's chances for the Presidency. The Buffalo Express thinks that "if the party must have a man who is neither here nor there on the money question, he is the man."

The New York State Conkling organs, notably the Buffalo Commercial, seem to have become bereft of reason in their crazy advocacy of their "favorite son." By their unseemly aspersions upon the motives of every Republican who doesn't shout for Conkling they are taking the best course to destroy their own influence and kill their pet candidate.

The attempt to connect Mr. Blaine with improper transactions in railroad bonds has proven a miserable failure. The New York Tribune thinks that the attempt of Mr Riddle "to vindicate the memory of a dead man by throwing mud at Mr. Blaine is chiefly noticeable for its damaging effect on the tombstone"

Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, publicly rebuked a dignified old gentleman who was talking aloud in the court room. Somebody afterwards told the Justice that it was the Emperor of Brazil whom he had rebuked. The Justice said "Emperors must respect the proprieties of the court-room as well as common people"

The New York Times says of the Greenback Convention:

The principle reason, undoubtedly, why the convention was neither large nor strong is that the Inflationists are entirely satisfied that they can get all they could ask for from the Democratic party. If, however, that party should place in nomination a hard money candidate, an independent inflation movement would have a very different basis, and might become formidable.

The Buffalo Courier assured its readers the day before the Ohio Democratic Convention that the hard money men would surely carry the day, but the convention passed the craziest kind of repudiation and inflation resolutions and stuck closer than a brother to old Bill Allen. We conclude that the Courier does not represent democratic sentiment.

The democrats in the House have spent the entire session in the manufacture of political capital and in the vain effort to "catch Grant." Now they propose to adjourn June. 12, with a vast amount of unfinished work on hand, to thus enable them to make political capital by unfinished investigations held open during the Presidential campaign. The Senate insists that all business shall be finished and investigations closed up before adjournment. We hope they will stick to it.

The state conventions of Thursday indicate pretty fairly the drift of public opinion. The Delaware Republicans declared for honest government, for the payment of the government obligations in coin, for James G. Blaine for President, and that no delegate from that state to Cincinnati should be a Federal office-holder. The Kentucky Republicans declared positively for the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that now fixed by law, and, with an enthusiasm not equalled in any state convention this year, for Benjamin H. Bristow for President on a reform platform. The Kansas Democrats on the other, hand, declared for inflation and for Thos. A. Hendricks for President. The outlook is certainly most hopeful for Republicans. The leanings of the two parties are easily discernible now and they are in directly opposite directions.

Many people talk about the present extravagance and display in Washington society who have not the least idea of what they are talking. It is decidedly silly to talk about returning to the "republican simplicity" of our fathers. In view of the fact that the Father of his Country was bedecked daily with silks, velvets, powder and diamonds and was always attended by lacqueys and servants, and was so extravagant that he had to sell 50,000 acres of land to pay his debts. It is now expected that the President shall go in his shirt sleeves with his pants in his boots.

Indiana has reason to be very much ashamed of her Judiciary. In 1874 four Democrats were elected to the State Supreme Court bench. Their compensation was fixed and the law allowed them few perquisites, besides salaries. Their Republican predecessors never made, exceed $100 each, but it is found that the amount, with Democratic judges, has reached $8,291.53, within four years. These vouchers were audited by the Judges themselves and paid by the State. Among the personal expenses made out in the bills are bed-clothes, sheeting, oilcloth, carpeting, walnut bedsteads, marble top bureaus, chamber sets, wash bowls, stoves, fuel, furniture, washing the family linen.

A statement just made to the Senate by the Commissioner of Customs as to the receipts and disbursements and the balances outstanding in the Treasury Department shows among other facts a deficiency in receipts from Customs for thirty years before 1860 at the rate of $25 in $10,000, and for the following fifteen years of only $19 in $100,000. On disbursements the deficiency for thirty years previous to 1860 was $26 in $10,000, while for the next fifteen years it was only $45 in $100,000. This indicates that we are not going absolutely to the bad, and that while we might be better than we are, we are considerably better, in some regards, than we have been.

Traverse Jurors For Adjourned February Term, A. D. 1876.

Annin —Joseph Ro[illegible], H B Roberts, W H Taylor, Geo Tubbs, G W Winship.
Bradford —Wm Burton, P J Chamberlain.
Bradford Bo o.—R W Green.
Corydon —Truman Colburn, Moses Johnson, Philip Tome, E H Wilcox.
Eldred—W B Archibald, S A Canfield, John McMahan, Patrick Mullin, H S Rice.
Keating.—Lester Baker, C D Calkins, Jerry Connor, Hiram Moore, Henry Plummer, S D Young, Peter Yerden.
Liberty—Charles Campbell, S D Carter, Geo I Heath, S C Sartwell, W A Wright, C W Farr
Lafayette —John Quinn
Smethport —Gilbert Lyman, H S Sartwell, L Burlingame.
S A Bishop, A REILLY, O VOSBURG } Jury Comm'rs

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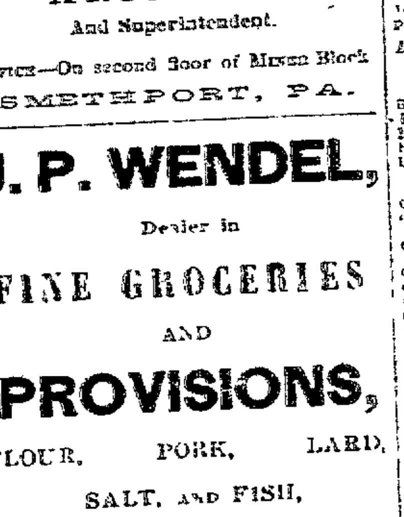

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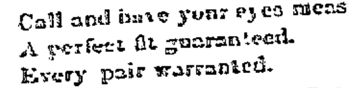

P. L. Webster

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the bad, swollen, and discolored parts round the wound, sore or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal, warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcers, sore and swelling which need no be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat and neck of the patient, it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, so [illegible], or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water and then the most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases of diseases, will yield to a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the affected parts, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

BOTH THE OINTMENT AND PILLS SHOULD BE USED IN THE FOLLOWING CASES

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Bad Breasts	Cancers,	Scalds,
Burns,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Sore Nipples,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Throats,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-Flies,	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
Coco-bay	Gout,	Scurvy,
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings,	Sore Heads,
Chilblains	Lumbago,	Tumors,
Chapped Hands,	Piles,	Ulcers
		Wounds,
		Yaws

Caution None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Prof Holloway & Co, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot

Trial List for Adjourned February Term 1876, to be held Monday, May 29, 1876

No 53 Feb T 1871.
J F Clark vs A F Newell
No 27 Sept T 1872
S A Backus vs Mills & Bingham
No 166 June T 1873
J F Clark vs T J Melvin *et al*
No 257 June T 1873
James Newell vs Joseph DeLong
No 46 Dec T 1873
William Beardsley vs W H Glass
No 68 Dec T 1873
J F Clark vs W H Glass
No 161 Feb T 1874
Thos Chattel vs W H Glass
No 205 Sept T 1874
Philo Ackley, guardian vs J is M & Geo M Welch
No 111 Dec T 1874
Horace Little, Ex'r vs J F Clark
No 130 Dec T 1874
F Rotherman, assignee vs A D Ilenbacher *et al*
No 32 Feb T 1875
use of W H Smileville vs M'Kean Co But Co'l Co
No 6 June T 1875
use of G A Rathbone vs E C Estes, Adm'r
No 7 June T 1875
Geo A Rathbone vs E C Estes, Adm'r
No 8 June T 1875
Henry Souther vs E C Estes, Adm'r
No 79 June T 1875
Horace Little Ex'r vs Augustus W Newell
No 241 June T 1875
J W Windsor vs J S Baker
No 122, Sept. 1875.
G Beyer vs J Atwood Putnam
No 146 Sept T 1875
E R Hahn vs L Ward
No 232 Sept T 1875
Albert Reed vs M Kean & Buffalo R R Co
No 238 Sept T 1875
Agnes King vs Nancy McDon'l'y
No 41 Dec T 1875
J F Clark vs Horace Little Ex'r
No 168 Dec T 1875
J H Boylan vs S R Rockwell
No 183 Dec T 1875
John J Ridgway vs Geo Jacox *et al*
No 168 Dec T 1875
John J Ridgway vs Chas Bifle *et al*
No 178 Dec T 1875
John J Ridgway vs John J Boylan, *et al*
No 222 Feb T 1876
E T Watkins vs R W Green & Wife
No 223 Feb T 1876
David B Foster vs Isaac Foster

C K SARTWELL, Prothonotary,
Smethport, Pa., May 4, 1876.

Insolvent Notice.

The creditors of Henry O Neill are hereby notified, that the said Henry O. Neill presented his petition to the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, at the February Term, A. D 1876, praying the Court to grant him the relief provided for insolvent creditors, by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Court fixed the time and place for hearing at the Court House in Smethport, on the first day of next Term, which is the 19th day of June next when and where you can appear and show cause why the prayer in his petition should not be granted.

HENRY O NEILL.

Smethport, Pa. May 6, 1876. n29 3t

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail.
Clermont	7.00 a m	1.40 p m
Wernwag		1.48
Hamlin	7.20	2.00
Colegrove	7.25	2 05
Crosby		2 09
Smethport	7.45	2.25
Farmers Va.	8.00	2.40
Frisbees		2.50
Larrabees	8.20 a m	2.58 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Coal.
Larrabee	11.20 a m	7.00 p m	
Frisbees	11.28	7 03	
Farmers Val.	11.40	7.17	
Smethport	11.55	7 29	
Crosby	12.10 p m	7.43	
Colegrove	12.14	7.46	
Hamlin	12.18	7.50 p m	
Wernwag	12.30		
Clermont	12.40		

S. V. Gooden, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.25 a m	5.15 p m	2.25 p m
Olean	10 31	8 31	4.35
Eldred	11 11	9 10	
Larabees	11 24	9 17	5 28
P't Allegany	11.38	9.40	5.48
Emporium	12 40		6 43

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	5 40 p m	1 45 p m	4 30 a m
P't Allegany	6.36	2 50	4 54
Larabees	6 56	3.15	5 03
Eldred		3 24	5 47
Olean	7 45	4.10	9 00
Buffalo	10 30	7 20	

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1876, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo 4 20 p m
" " " Driftwood 5 [illegible] p m
" " " Emporium [illegible] p m
" " " St. Marys 7 05 p m
" " arr at Kane [illegible] p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p m
" " " Renovo 11 05 p m
" " " Emporium 1 05 p m
" " " St Marys 1.55 p m
" " " Kane 3.40 p m
" " arr. at Erie 7.50 p m
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Renovo 12 03 a m
" " " Driftwood 1.18 a. m
" " " Emporium 2 20 a. m
" " " St Marys 3 21 a. m
" " " Kane 5 [illegible] a. m
" " arr at Erie 10 05 a. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane [illegible] a m
" " " St Marys 7 20 a. m
" " " Emporium 8 10 a. m
" " " Driftwood 8.58 a m
" " " Renovo 10.10 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 11 20 a. m
" " " Kane 4 05 p. m
" " " St Marys 5 48 p. m
" " " Emporium 6 55 p. m
" " " Renovo 8.05 p. m
" " arr at Philadelphia 6 50 a m
PHILAD A EXPRESS leaves Erie 7.00 p. m
" " " Kane 12 [illegible]
" " " St Marys 1 34 a m
" " " Emporium 2 40 a. m
" " " Driftwood 3 25 a. m
" " " Renovo. 4 35 a. m

Day Express and Niagara Express connect east and west with Low Grade Division, and Niagara Express connects west with B. N Y & P R R.

Wm. A BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

Secure an Agency and $50 or $100 per week

"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"

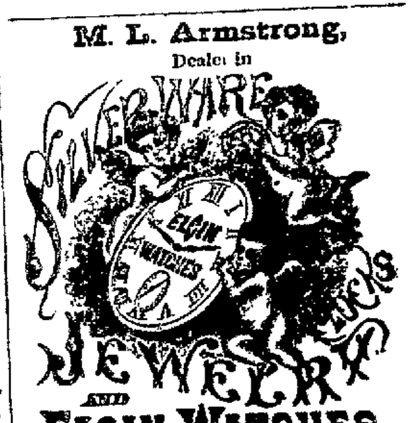
$20 **HOMESTEAD SEWING MACHINE** $20

For Domestic Use.

With table and fixtures complete, only $20

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do a day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care, easy to understand and manage, light, smooth and swift running, like the well regulated movement of a fine watch, simple compact, efficient and reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way and as rapid and smooth as a $75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines for absolute strength reliability and general usefulness, will hem, fell, tuck, seam, quilt, bind braid cord gather, ruffle, shirr, plait, fold scallop, roll Embroider run up breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sets the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose. Works so faithful and easy the servant's or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, $20. Half case, cover, side drawers and cabinet styles each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teacher, Business Men, Travelling or Local Agents &c, who desire exclusiv Agencies furnished on application. Address John H Kendall & Co 630 Broadway, New York.
v1dn28y1

M. L. Armstrong,
Dealer in



ELGIN WATCHES.

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

DOWN!

DOWN!

Belknap's Fall Outdone!

BY THE GREAT FALL IN PRICES!

ALL GOODS AT COST!

FOR CASH!

For the purpose of reducing present stock, I have marked all goods at cost for cash. Now is your chance to get rare bargains such as seldom occurs.

FRANK N. TAYLOR.
(Successor to A. N. Taylor)

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY.
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of drugs and Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

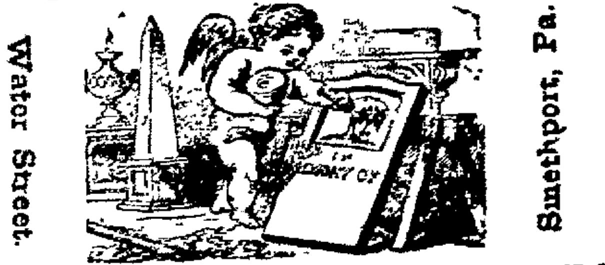
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS
Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

And toilet articles of every variety. We also keep a large and well selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &.
Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.



ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

THE NEW
"DOMESTIC"
A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being so

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving of MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania: At Smethport, McKean County the 20th day of Apr. 1876 The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius W. Neefe, of Port Allegany, in said county, who has been adjudged bankrupt on creditors' petition, by the district court of said district.
n27 4t H. KING, Assignee.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station. D. Bible House, New York City.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $2 00 a year. If paid in advance a reduction of twenty-five per cent. is allowed, making the subscription $1.50. Subscribers must not expect a discount when their subscription has expired over three months, and we hope they'll not ask it.

Fresh fish three times a week at the People's store.

— Hon. C. W. Scofield will deliver the address at [illegible] on Decoration day.

Sixty car-loads of oil were shipped from the Bradford station in three days last week.

— Morris, of the Warren Ledger, proposes to issue a daily paper in connection with his weekly.

— The west end of the borough has been very much improved by the building of new walks.

— Joe Bush, late defaulting Treasurer of Buffalo, will return $50,000 of his stolen cash next Monday.

— The Superintendent's Office of the McK. & B. road is to be removed from Hamlin to Smethport in a few days.

— The brick arch over the corridor of the [illegible] is completed and is a neat and substantial looking piece of work.

Frank Richmond has some of that superior Moss Rose flour at the People's store.

Mr. Shoemaker has removed his family to [illegible]. We hope John will continue to come down and stay over Sunday with us as usual, as we should be sorry to lose him entirely.

— Frank N. Taylor has gone to the city in quest of a new stock of goods. He proposes to have one of the best selected stocks that has [illegible] brought into the county.

— Frank Wright has been doing a good deal [illegible] in the way of grading and [illegible] about his hotel, which adds much to the appearance of things in that locality.

Every man in the county should have a copy of the New Directory, and every business man should have his business represented in it.

The Hatfield well, at Bradford, about a mile and a half southwest of the borough, on the West Branch, has proven a dry hole.

The new depot at Tarport will not be very extensive. Its dimensions will be 16 by [illegible] with a platform 30 feet in length [illegible].

A. I. Armstrong has put his soda-water [illegible] for the season and can dish out [illegible] more wholesome drink than [illegible] hotels.

The Titusville Herald says the production [illegible] this year will probably fall [illegible] and a half million barrels of the [illegible].

The cost of piping oil from Bradford to [illegible]—twenty-four miles—is twenty cents per barrel. Down the river thirty cents is [illegible] per barrel for one-half the distance.

Uncle Sam intends to remove his [illegible] from the present location over [illegible] to the first room in the left of [illegible] of the Bennett House. This will [illegible] an excellent change.

A new depot is soon to be erected at Tarport. With a new hotel, a post-office, a depot and [illegible], Tarport looks forward with great expectations of a happy and prosperous future.—Bradford Era.

— The Philadelphia Ledger wants to know why the railroads, which can afford to carry politicians to conventions for half fare, cannot [illegible] Centennial visitors at the same rates. [illegible] has occupied the attention of a good many people lately.

Our statement of last week in regard to the blowing out of the steam chest of the engine on the McK. & B. road, at Hamlin, was incorrect so far as it relates to sending the [illegible] to Franklin for repair. It was fully repaired at the Company's shop, by Mr. [illegible]. We probably misunderstood our informant.

— Our Bradford friends speak well of the new proprietor of the Bradford House, Mr. [illegible]. He has employed two special policemen, who allow that they can heave the "[illegible]" kind of a fighting drinker out of the window before he can jump up and look three ways.

— Those who attended report that the Leap Year Hop last Friday evening was a very fine affair. About 25 couple were present and the dance was continued 'till daylight. The ladies were very kind and attentive to all, [illegible] of the gentlemen [illegible] charge and the gentlemen were very [illegible] in their [illegible].

Saturday morning a very severe accident [illegible] at Kennedy's steam mill in this village. [illegible] of the workmen, E. H. Wilson, while putting on the main belt he became entangled in it in some way and was terribly [illegible] before he could be rescued. All his clothing with the exception of his stockings was torn from his body, and he was severely [illegible] about the chest and head, and otherwise received some severe injuries.—Bradford Era.

— L. L. Chapin, of Keating township, shot a bald-headed eagle a few days since, or a bird that looked very much like one. Its [illegible] is dark brown and its head and neck white. It measured six feet from tip to tip. It was probably the old original American [illegible] on its way to the Centennial, and by a strange and instructive coincidence was brought to the ground by the rifle of a [illegible].

We have received a circular inviting the citizens of the county to meet at the Port Allegany House, in Port Allegany, on Friday evening the 26th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of American Independence. McKean county should surely celebrate this year, and if not at Smethport why not at Port Allegany? One thing is certain, the business men of the latter place will not be wanting in support and encouragement of the project.

When you see a man that shuffles loosely along, with his knees knocking together and his toes pointing in—whose eyes roll furtively and whose hand is ever suddenly jerking itself above his head as if warding off a blow, you can rely upon it that that man is haunted by a mother-in-law—but when you see a party who lifts his feet high, and holds his nose in the air, and has one eye shut in a knowing manner, and whose mouth is distended with a self-complacent grin, and who seems to feel good all over; you can bet your last cent he has just bought a new "Domestic" sewing machine for his wife.

Decoration Day.

Our Bradford friends have taken measures to observe the 30th inst., in an appropriate manner. Capt. P. L. Webster has been appointed Chief Marshal, and Capts. Fuller and Norris as assistants. A committee has also been appointed to attend to the decorating of graves. We did not learn who, if any one, was to be orator.

Come, For All Things Are Now Ready!

During the past week, the most complete stock of fancy and domestic dry goods ever brought into McKean county, has been received by Barden & Roberts. Twenty years experience on the part of Mr. Barden, in buying and acquaintance with the wants of the people, recommend us to those who want good goods, good styles, and cheap. 3000 yds of prints from 5 to 8cts per yard. 1f

A. N. Taylor's Will.

The last will and testament of the late A. N. Taylor has been put on record. By the provisions of his will his widow receives the use of the house, furniture, horses and carriages, plate, &c. during her life and one third of the remaining property, after deducting $11,210 for each of the three children. The remaining two thirds is then divided equally between the children. There are no bequests outside of his own family.

At Rogers' Mill.

One of the busiest places in the borough at present is in and about L. Rogers' saw and planing Mill. Since Mr. R. returned from Harrisburg he has inaugurated and put into operation many improvements that add much to the value of the property and its capacity for work. He is now constructing a new dam at the old Ault mill site for the better security of his logs. He has also added a shingle and lath machine to the mill, and is making other necessary improvements and additions to put the mill in first class shape for business. This mill is one of the most valuable and useful pieces of property in the borough, and neither its value or usefulness will decrease in the hands of its present proprietor.

The Bennett House.

We are informed by Mr. Haskell, the proprietor of the above house, that the work of remodeling, repairing, refitting and refurnishing his hotel is about concluded, and that he will be ready to take care of any quantity of guests next week. A large force of carpenters, plasterers, painters and paper hangers have been at work on the house for the past two months. Loads of elegant new furniture and carpets have been arranged in their proper positions, and the house fairly shines from top to bottom. The third floor formerly occupied by the ball room, has been cut up into elegant rooms, equal to any in the house. The ball room will be in the forth story. Mr. Haskell can now furnish rooms and beds for about 120 guests, and we do not hesitate to say that there is not, in the city of Buffalo a hotel as well furnished or as well arranged for the accommodation of guests.

The Value of McKean Lands.

We observe that our report of a sale of 600 acres of land in the southwestern corner of Bradford township for $2000 has been generally copied by our exchanges, and that it may mislead opinion as to the real value of our wild lands it is proper to state that this sale was an entirely exceptional one. The land, we have since been informed, is on what is termed a "backbone" ridge. There is a considerable timber on it, and there probably may be indications of minerals and oil, yet it is located in an isolated position and not very easily accessible. Nevertheless, if the same lands were to be sold to-day in open market they would bring a great deal more money. It was sold by trustees at a peremptory, or forced, sale. An offer of five dollars an acre had a few months before been refused, and had the trustees been permitted to bid it would not have gone so cheaply. Scarcely any wild, timbered, lands in the county can be bought for less than ten dollars an acre, and the larger portion is held much higher. And these figures cannot apply to oil territory in Bradford township, which, judging from recent sales, will bring almost any price asked.

Port Allegany Items.

Thursday, of last week was one of considerable excitement, from the fact that Constable N. B. Bard accompanied three vagabonds to the Coudersport jail, two of whom were arrested for stealing. The other's crime we believe to be to contemptible to mention.

DROWNED.—On Friday, the 19th inst., John McNally, at Goodyear's lower mill. While sorting logs he by some mishap fell into the pond, and before any help could reach him was drowned. The funeral services were held in the Catholic church, on Newell creek, on Sunday, the 21st inst.

— There are reported several cases of small pox on Newell creek. And those who have never been vaccinated will do well to call on Dr. Hogarth for he has just received a very recent vaccine virus from Prof. Thos. F. Rochester, of the University College Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y.

— We regret to say that our friend, S. W. Smith, Esq., has been compelled to leave us for a time upon hearing that his father lay ill and in a critical condition. We hope soon to see him with us again and to hear that his father is fast convalescing.

— Last Sunday night a box car on the B. N. Y. & P. R. R., at this place, was broken open, but to the unhappy surprise of the party engaged in the adventure, it contained nothing except some paper rags, which had been placed there the day before by N. B. Bard & Bro. But the lads would not content themselves with this, so they made their entrance into another, and in this they succeeded in finding flour, tobacco, boots and shoes, and drugs, all of which they partook very freely, except the last mentioned article, and perhaps would of that, had not the first thing they found been a bottle of laudanum. Search warrants were issued for some five or six different parties this (Monday) morning, but as yet no discovery has been made as to who the thieves were. SALUS.

Port Allegany, Pa., May 22, 1876.

PROSPECTUS.

NEW DIRECTORY OF M'KEAN COUNTY FOR 1876.

The undersigned, after having given the matter a thorough investigation, are pleased to be able to announce that they will at once undertake the compilation and publication of a complete Directory of McKean County for the Centennial Year 1876.

This is a work that is very much needed in the county, and it is the intention of the publishers to make it a complete and reliable book of reference and statistics, and as such invaluable not only to every business man and citizen of the county, but also to every non-resident who has any interest in the county.

It will embrace, in addition to the Directory, a brief history of the county from its organization, with a complete list of all the county officers; a sketch of each township and borough, with a list of present officers, and a full review of the resources of the county, giving particular attention to its Coal, Oil and Lumber interests, with any other matters of information regarding the business of the county that may occur to the publishers to be of interest and value.

As an advertising medium the value of the work is apparent. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, giving every business man in the county an opportunity to be represented in its pages.

An agent will visit each township in the county, to whom persons wishing the book may give their names, as only a limited number will be printed. Persons residing out of the county who may wish a copy will please notify the editor of this paper as soon as possible.

It is expected that the book will make not less than 200 octavo pages. It will be printed on the best book paper, well and durably bound.

BARBOUR & DAVIS,
H. F. BARBOUR, PUBLISHERS.
C. M. DAVIS.

Card of Thanks.

Kane, Pa., May 22, 1876.

To the Editor of the Miner.

DEAR SIR.—Please extend through the columns of the MINER our sincere thanks to our fellow citizens of Kane and the surrounding country, who were with us so promptly, and worked so hard and faithfully, and to whom we are indebted for saving our mill and house from the flames that so eagerly destroyed our lumber. Not forgetting to mention the ladies who were promptly on the ground, doing good service in carrying water and with refreshing draughts for the faint and thirsty. Yours Very Truly,

JAMES BROS.

Thieves Caught.

The store of Alph. Wright, at Wrights, was broken into last April, and about $260 worth of goods stolen. Mr. Wright has been on the look-out for the thieves since, aided by a strong suspicion as to their identity, and last Tuesday he caught sight of one of them, at a shanty near Goodyears' Mill. He secured the aid of Constable N. R. Bard, of Port Allegany, and went through the shanty, and bagged his game, which consisted of two as pretty specimens of sneak thieves as ever graced the inside of a penitentiary. Very much of the credit of their capture is due to the aid of Constable Bard who proved himself a shrewd, capable and intrepid officer. A portion of the stolen goods were found upon the person of one of the prisoners, sufficient to identify them, and they are now awaiting trial in the Coudersport jail. Mr. Wright is of the opinion that they are part of an organized gang of thieves, who lie secreted during the day, and operate when honest people are asleep. He deserves the thanks of the community for his untiring and successful pursuit of the villians.

— The Hamlin township schools commenced their Summer terms on Monday, the 15th inst. Miss Mary McKean is teaching in the Hafner district, and Miss Louisa Kinney in the White district.

McKEAN COUNTY.—There are said to be about 100 wells producing and going down in McKean county, and the total average daily yield is about 330 barrels. The oil belt now defined that is really good is perhaps half a mile wide by forty or fifty long; outside of that the wells are only moderate.—Warren Mail.

— The campaign will soon commence in Warren county. The Republican county convention takes place on the third of next month, and the Mail publishes nineteen announcements of candidates. L. F. Watson and Wm. W. Reed want the nomination for Congress, and C. W. Stone would like to go to the State Senate. There are two aspirants for the Assembly nomination, five for Associate Judge; seven for Sheriff, among them L. A. Rogers, and two for Prothonotary.

LARRABEE HOTEL.—In another column our friend Larrabee presents the card of his hotel, soliciting his share of the public patronage. [illegible] is an old hotel proprietor and is so well known to the public that he does not stand much in need of press notices. His new stand is but a few steps from the depot, and he will give every kind attention both to guests and to persons who find it convenient to make his house a stopping place between trains.

— Several important changes are to take place on the McKean & Buffalo road the first of next month. Colegrove, Hamlin, Frisbees and Farmers Valley are to be made flag stations except for the mail train. Supt. Godden will also do the work of Supt. of Construction Wheeler, in addition to his former duties, and Mr. McClure is transferred to Smethport, in place of King and Abbey. The coal scales are to be transferred to Larrabees, and the coal will be weighed at that place.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From the regular Correspondent of the Miner.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 23, 1876.

The Exposition grounds are in a terribly muddy condition. The rain for the past few days has made them almost impassable. But there are numbers of people here to-day, more than any day since the opening. The Commissioners on Thursday, re-elected unanimously President Hawley and Secretary Campbell. This is a deserved compliment to two most efficient officers. The Executive Committee consists of Messrs. Morrill, Goshorn, Beckwith, Boteler, McCormick, Lynch, Kimball, Phelps, Loring, Corliss, Latrobe, Atwood and Barnard. Seventeen States and territories have responded to the request to appoint orators to deliver addresses upon their respective States. Another conference of the railroad officials has been held, and there seems to be considerable opposition to any further reduction of rates, than that made at Louisville but a final meeting will be held next week when it is hoped that the fares will be reduced to one-half. The Pennsylvania Road proposes to run excursion trains at a lower rate and less speed, and in any event this proposal will be carried out. The Sunday opening question has not been further discussed, but it is believed that public opinion will force the majority of the Commissioners to adopt the plan of Sunday opening. Some of the papers are asking for a reduction of admission fee to twenty-five cents. I am inclined to think that the present rate is low enough, and hope it will not be changed. It will require an average of nearly one hundred thousand visitors daily to pay expenses and make any return for the outlay.

Nearly all the foreign exhibitors will be ready with their full displays next week except in the Art Hall. We are in the habit of sneering at Spain, but I found in its pavillion an excellent article of woolen goods, the price of which at home was only from ten to twelve cents per yard. All the foreign articles are labelled with gold price, and it enables visitors to see the difference between prices here and abroad. In the Chinese and Japanese division nearly all the fancy articles are labelled "sold," though nothing can be taken away until the Exposition is closed. The Japanese building is constructed of wood from that country, and just as houses are built there is a great attraction, crowds surrounding it every day. The Mississippi log cabin also attracts great attention. The Canadian log house is not yet opened, but large numbers of people visit it every day. The most of the machinery in the Great Machinery Hall is now in motion, and it is wonderful to look at the variety. One of the most noticeable articles is an English steam road wagon. It is constructed to pass over ordinary roads and carries immense loads. The ladies congregate more around the lace making machine than any where else, and display great interest in seeing manufactured the delicate fabric which they all admire so much.

The Ladies Pavillion is visited by all who enter the grounds, and many beautiful specimens of the handi-work of the fair sex is on display there. A new building, near the the Main Hall, called the "department of public comfort," has been erected. It contains a fine promenade hall, a handsome parlor, well furnished and refreshment stand. The restaurant keepers have been notified that there must be no more complaints of extortionate charges, or the guilty ones will find their concessions revoked. It is said that a new and correct catalogue will be published by the first of next month. It is to be hoped that this is so, and that the publishers will not be allowed to interleave it with tawdry advertisements. MACK.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.—*Editor Miner*: Before I sent you the corrected programme of the school exhibition I conversed with Mr. I. B. Fletcher and his son Frank. Mr. Fletcher talked highly in favor of its publication and told me he had intended to have it published himself. Frank was as much interested as I was also, and told me a large portion of the pieces published in said programme. Supposing Mr. Fletcher had as great an interest as I had, I signed his name with mine but if he chooses to call it a fraud and a forgery, it is at his pleasure to do so, for my mind was as free from such a thought as the wind. If I have injured Mr. Fletcher I beg his most humble pardon, and shall take pains not to trouble his peaceful harmony in the future.

I. M. JOHNSON.

COFFINS AND CASKETS.—Wm. Specht keeps constantly a large assortment of coffins and caskets and is prepared to attend funeral services at the shortest notice. 23tf

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Success the attribute of merit. *Erysipelas and cutaneous disease.* If popularity be the test of a medicine Holloway's Pills and Ointment are assuredly the greatest remedies of this or any other age, as they are household to nations or people, being as familiar to the denizens of the backwoods as the citizens of New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, &c. Their universality is however the least of their merits. Their safe and speedy cures of Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Scrofula, and all skin diseases, are their chief recommendation. Persons afflicted with any of the above disorders should have immediate recourse to them. 156

From The President Of The New York State Normal School.

To use any one or more of People's Remedies is to like them, and to make renewed calls for them whenever their need is felt. There are seven different kinds, and no one is recommended as a "cure all." Each has its place and in that case will work wonders. For instance, the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic will cure all blood diseases and restore and build up the nerves, the Capitol Bitters will at once bring on the appetite and increase the strength, the Catarrh Remedy certainly heals catarrh, the Improved Cough Honey breaks up colds and cures coughs, the Golden Relief cures any pain or inflammation, and the St. Vitus Dance specific remedy cures St. Vitus Dance. So each has its place. They are all special remedies except the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, which is a remedy for regulating the general system. They all act better and quicker when the system is under the healing and regulating influence of the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. For instance, Catarrh is readily cured by the Catarrh Remedy, when the system is at the same time placed in a healing condition by the Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

Here is what the President of the State Normal school says.

From Prof. John W. Armstrong D. D., LL. D. President of the N. Y. State Normal school.
Fredonia, N. Y. May 27, 1872.

Dr. M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.—Dear Sir—Your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, with your Capitol Bitters had such excellent effect in expediting my recovery that I want another bottle of each. Yours truly,
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, of Smethport.

License Petitions.

THE FOLLOWING PETITIONS HAVE been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, to June Sessions, 1876.

FOR TAVERN LICENSE.	
Philip Splittstoesser,	Bradford township
Edward Dolan,	Bradford boro
Ransom Larrabee,	Eldred township
John Hoffman,	Sergeant township
Wm Haskill,	Smethport boro
Sally A Palmer,	Liberty township
FOR WHOLESALE LIQUOR LICENSE.	
G Frey & S M Dorr	Bradford boro
FOR RETAIL LIQUOR LICENSE.	
Loren Hanlon,	Liberty township
Charles Geary,	Lafayette township
FOR EATING HOUSE LICENSE.	
M C Fulton,	Bradford boro
L D Bishop,	Liberty township

McKean County, ss:

L.S. Certified from the Record.
C K SARTWELL, Clerk.
JNO B CHADWICK, Dep'y.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved $20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at FOUR TIMES the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The HOMESTEAD is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price complete for domestic use, $20, delivered at your door no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 630 Broadway, New York. v13n28y1

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

Gilmore, Smith & Co, Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge for services until patent is granted. Preliminary examinations free. Our valuable pamphlet sent free upon receipt of stamp. Address,
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY, &c

Federal Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received.

Certificates of Adjutant General U. S., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharges lost procured for a small fee.

Enclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and full reply, with blanks, will be sent free.

Pensions! Pensions!

All Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, wounded, ruptured, or injured in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension.

Widows, and minor children of officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who have died since died, of disease contracted, or wounds and injuries received in the service and in line of duty, can procure pensions, by addressing GILMORE & CO.

Increased rates for Pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3 1855. There are no warrants granted for service in the late rebellion.

Send stamp to GILMORE & CO., Washington, D. C., for full instructions. v13n20tf

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean have issued their precept bearing date Monday, March [illegible], A. D. 1876, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 29th day of May 1876, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport May 4 1876 and the 100th year of the Independence of the United States of America.
C. B. KING Sheriff.

$75 Worth Given Away

A GIFT free to every one. Farmers, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Families, and everybody send us your address gratis. For full particulars how you can obtain a first class $75 shuttle lock-stitch Family Sewing Machine absolutely without paying anything for it address KENDALL S. M. Co., P. O. Box 1691, New York. v13n28y1

Bennett House,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
Smethport, Pa
Wm. HASKILL - - - - Prop'r.

This hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House and in the centre of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ *Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.*

WRIGHT HOUSE
B. F. Wright, Prop'r.
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.
First Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Taylor House,
LARRABEE, PA.
D. F. PATTISON, PROP'R.

This house is located at the junction of the B. N. Y. & P. and McK. & B. roads. It has been newly fitted and furnished and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests.

☞ *A Clean Meal and Clean Bed Guaranteed.*

Larrabee House,
LARRABEE, PA.
R. LARRABEE, - - - PROP'R.

Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo and the B. N. Y. & Phila. depots.

PEABODY HOUSE,
CORNER OF LOCUST AND NINTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati for the past twenty years, and present proprietor has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout*. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY. v13n30m6

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
AND
HOUSE MOULDINGS.
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c
Port Allegany, Pa

J. G. PELTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v13-n2

R. O. SMITH & Co.

Would respectfully call attention to the following

DEPARTMENTS

DRESS GOODS.

This Department is unusually attractive. Full and complete lines of Black Goods. Novelties in New Fabrics and Colorings, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

SHAWLS.

Novelties in Cashmere and Shetland Shawls. Large assortment Paisley Shawls.

LADIES' LINEN SUITS.

A nice assortment of Ladies' Linen Suits; also, Linens in Piece, and Embroidered trimmings to match.

GLOVES & HOSIERY.

Full assortments Lisle Thread, Silk and Kid Gloves. Hosiery in fine qualities, Bleached, Brown and Striped. All the Novelties in Ladies' Ties. Large assortment of Neck Ruches.

PARASOLS.

Large variety in all qualities, with French Horn, Ebony and Peal Handles.

CARPETS.

Our Carpet Stock includes the best Makes in Market, and at Prices to suit the present Times.

Our lines of DOMESTICS, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS BOOTS & SHOES, &c, are the largest ever opened by us.

These Goods were purchased on an unusually depressed Market. They are paid for, and all discounts secured. We are in shape to sell them cheaper than any House in Western New York. A personal examinination will convince you of our disposition so to do.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

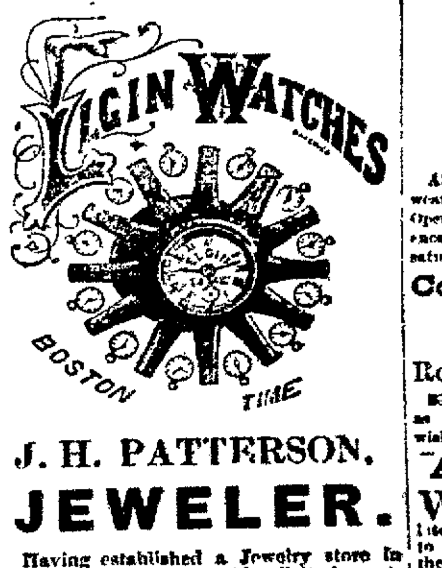
M. A. SPRAGUE,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE
SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple pearers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Ball casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Callipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
[illegible], all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Cow bells
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's points
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pokes
Horse rakes
Horse nails
Irons all kinds—sad, Fluting, waffle and tuyere
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Plows
Rakes
Razors
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Screws all kinds
Scissors
Scoop, coal and grain
Screw drivers
[illegible]
Scythes
Sheep shears
[illegible]
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffle tree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c., &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvements, &c., on this machine.

PATTERSON.



J. H. PATTERSON.
JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the MINER Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER
National Photograph
AND
Copying Gallery,
Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 20 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging
of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. tf

Administrators Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John [illegible], deceased, late of Wetmore township have been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay.

J. O. LIDDELL, Administrator.

May 11 1876 6t.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON

AND

RESTAURANT,

Sartwell Block,

Second Floor, SMETHPORT, PA

G. W. SARTWELL. S. D. SARTWELL

E. R. SHATTUCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Olean, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.

Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise,

KANE, PA.

W. B. SIRRETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE HATS, CAPS,

FURS, ROBES, Etc.

Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Terrace, Near Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors

F. E. STONE, Clerk (late Proprietor of the Olean House.)

OLEAN HOUSE,

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,

Union Street, convenient to depots. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests

CABINET SHOP,

Mechanic Street, Smethport.

WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,

Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,

Over the Post-Office.

He is prepared to do

Shaving and Hair Dressing,

In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL BARNE

Prisoners for Life.—In the windows of many London shops printed bills, surrounded by a black border, have been displayed, with the following heading: "In memory of the Irish political prisoners condemned for life and about to suffer their tenth year of penal servitude in English and Australian jails." The bills are signed "Dion Boucicault," beneath which the names of eighteen prisoners, mostly soldiers, and their offenses, are given.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the Best Preparation for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

A Greek Plot.

The Greeks of Smyrna have a tradition that the Jews are ever ready to kidnap and murder their children. Owing to the fact that during the last three years no Christian child has disappeared, the Greek population have had no excuse of late for attacking their Jewish fellow citizens. A Greek gardener of Bournabat determined to put an end to a condition of religious apathy that was fast becoming a public scandal, devised an ingenious scheme for awakening the fervor of his co-religionists. Capturing a little Greek child, he conveyed it to the stable of a highly respectable and charitable Jew, and there locked it up. He then proceeded to a cafe, and by sundry judicious hints succeeded in making a number of people believe that the Jews were at their old practices again, and had really kidnapped a Christian child and in kindling a flame of indignation that threatened to end in a vast conflagration. In the meantime the little prisoner in the stable had begun to utter a series of piercing shrieks which awakened the highly respectable Jew, who, with his family, proceeded in a body to the stable. Seeing itself surrounded at midnight by a circle of strangers, the child redoubled its screams, but at last, reassured by the kindness of the master and mistress of the household, it related how it had been brought to the stable by the Greek gardener and told that it must expect instant death. Notice was immediately given to the Turkish police, who restored the child to its parents and arrested the gardener. Thus ended a diabolical but ingenious plot.

The Story Told.

A gentleman of Petersburg, Virginia, on the eve of his marriage with an estimable lady of that town, disappeared, and the nuptial ceremony did not take place. Indignation was high against him until the publication of this card:

"To the Public.—My sudden exit from Petersburg, which caused so much excitement, was not to escape marrying the lady in any wise—whose character is above reproach and a lady in every respect. I hope the public will cast no reflections. To make the matter short, I met with many friends and was made very drunk, which I regret very much. I had no other cause for leaving the city."

This relieves the gentleman from unjust suspicions, and his offer to atone for his indiscretion by at once marrying the lady may be accepted by her. She should remember, however, that if just pending the blissful mating he had so little self-control as to suffer himself to be made drunk, there is danger that after the honeymoon is over, her wifely influence may not be so strong as that of his bibulous friends, and his drunkenness may become habitual. But we would throw no obstacles in the way of the coming together of fond hearts that beat as one.—*New York Sun.*

How he Got a Good Likeness.

When Bainbridge sat to Jarvis, the old weatherbeaten seaman invariably fell asleep. This annoyed Jarvis, and for the first time in his life he found his wit and humor were of no avail in rousing his sitter to proper wakefulness; whereupon, when Jarvis reached that point in the execution of his painting that the expression was to be caught, he commenced a tirade against the navy, questioned the heroism of its officers and men, and kept up his banter until Bainbridge's eyes flashed as they were wont on the quarter-deck. Jarvis talked on, and rapidly painted, until the old commodore started from his chair, and, approaching Jarvis, shook his fist in his face, and thundered out he would not "allow a face-maker to speak against his profession." Another instant and a personal assault might have ensued, when Jarvis sprung aside, burst into a hearty laugh, and told the commodore he had to wake him up somehow, else the picture would have no more expression than a gunner's swab. His head of Bainbridge is one of the best pictures Jarvis ever painted.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Opening Address by the President of the United States.

My countrymen: It has been thought appropriate, upon this Centennial occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and commerce.

That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded; for so doing we render them our hearty thanks.

The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities.

One hundred years ago our country was new and but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time in felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, etc., etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established within a hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity, which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine and theology; in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. Whilst proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

And now, fellow-citizens, I hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not only inspire you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends from other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this International Exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign visitors—to whom we extend a hearty welcome—both profitable and pleasant to them.

I declare the International Exhibition now open.

The Sanitary Condition of Philadelphia.

For the enlightenment and comfort of the hosts who intend to visit Philadelphia this summer the medical director of the Centennial Exhibition has published a circular upon the subject of Philadelphia's sanitary condition and general healthfulness. The showing is a very encouraging one. A mortality table shows that while the average death rate in Philadelphia during the last five years has been only 22.27 per thousand inhabitants, those of other great cities have been as follows: Paris, 23.06; London, 23.33; Berlin, 29.91; New York, 29.93, and Vienna, 31.42. During 1874, which is the latest year whose statistics are available, Philadelphia's death rate was even smaller than the average above given, amounting to no more than 19.3 per thousand inhabitants.

The extreme healthfulness of the city is due principally to the fact that its population is scattered over a wide area, living chiefly in small homes with almost none of the crowding into tenement houses which is common in other great cities. The sanitary condition of the city is kept good also by an abundant water supply, which has been made still more abundant in anticipation of the present year's needs, and there is every reason to believe that no better place could have been found for the purpose of an exhibition which will bring a vast crowd of people together every day during the hot months of summer.

Joining Hands.

The St. Catharines (Que.) *Journal* has the following item: A rather singular and somewhat unusual scene was witnessed in the town of Niagara recently at a funeral. The unusual part of the affair consisted of an Orange and Roman Catholic society taking part in the proceedings. It seems that a young man named James Scott, master of the Young Britons' lodge in that place, died, and it was decided to bury him according to the ritual of the Orange society. He was a member, also, of the United Temperance lodge, and this society determined to attend the funeral in a body. The latter invited the St. Patrick's temperance society to take part in the demonstration, and they decided to do so. The funeral was, therefore, a very large and respectable one. Three members of the St. Patrick's temperance society acted as pall bearers, and three Young Britons. The Briton's band headed the funeral cortege, and the Orangemen appeared in the usual regalia of the order. The ceremony at the grave was conducted by Brother Henry Day. It was pleasant, though unusual, to see such harmonious action upon the part of societies which are so far apart and widely dissimilar in their views upon religious observance, and old time feuds. It would be well, indeed, if the same good feeling would become general the world over.

An Antidote.—Dr. Griffith, of Wyoming, Kent county, Delaware, has discovered that gulf-weed is a safe antidote for obesity. No care need be exercised as to the amount of tea the patient drinks. He tried it on himself, taking no other drinks, and in a few weeks his own corpulence had greatly diminished. He tried it on three stout neighbors, who within two to three months lost twelve to thirty pounds. Dr. Griffith says that great care should be used in collecting the weed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The Georgia Republicans left their representatives at the national convention unpledged. The delegates are divided on Presidential candidates—Blaine having the majority......The Texas Legislature elected Gov. Richard Coke (Dem.) United States Senator.....South Carolina Democrats instructed their delegates to the national convention to vote for the man most likely to win......A severe earthquake shock occurred in various portions of South Australia, and many buildings were damaged. ....A letter received from Hogasha, on the coast of Labrador, states that there is great destitution all along the coast. At Berthier de Bello Chasse a man named Peter Blais died from starvation. Seal catching is a failure this season, and the inhabitants along the coast are waiting with the greatest anxiety the arrival of the first schooner with provisions .....The pigeon shooting match at Indianapolis, Ind., between Bogardus, of this country, and Price, of London, for the championship of the world, resulted in a victory for Bogardus by 84 to 72

A sanguinary encounter took place between Christians and Mohammedans at Salonica, European Turkey, on account of Christian Greeks endeavoring to rescue one of their young girls who wished to become a Mohammedan. During the fracas the French and German consuls went to the mosque to protect their countrymen, when they were assassinated by the Turks. The governments which they represented have sent gunboats to demand reparation.... .Of the eighteen Mexican states thirteen remain loyal and five are revolutionary. Religious riots occurred at Queretaro, during which Rev. Maxwell Phillips, of the Presbyterian mission, was wounded. .. The governor of California having offered $6,000 for the head of the noted bandit Chavez, a gentleman has arrived in San Francisco with it in his possession... ..A fierce tornado visited Chicago and did damage to the amount of $250,000. Two of the principal churches lost their spires, numerous buildings were unroofed or demolished, and the new tower and fog bell were blown into the lake ...A railway train ran into a tornado near Neoga, Ill., and the engine and cars were lifted from the track and dropped down a four-feet embankment. Twenty persons were more or less injured.....Immense damage has been done in and about Kansas City by heavy rains....A rend rock powder magazine on Jersey City Heights, belonging to the new tunnel company, exploded with terrific force, doing great damage to buildings in the neighborhood, and causing a shock which was felt for miles.

While a horse car was being drawn upon an elevator at Hoboken, N. J., preparatory to being drawn up the hill, the engineer started the machinery and drew the platform from under the car, which toppled over into a pit of thirty feet deep. Of twenty-seven passengers on board, all but one were more or less injured, some fatally. . . .Piper, the Boston belfry murderer, under sentence of death, confessed to having killed little Mabel Young, and also to have beaten Bridget Landregan to death. He claims to have had the insane desire for blood while under the influence of liquor .... King Alfonso has offered service to Don Carlos' officers, and will put them at the same rank in the army they held before deserting ...... One hundred good fighting men have left Fort Laramie to punish the Indians who have been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Custer City...... The promising Kentucky colt King Alfonso has broken down—one of his foreleg tendons having snapped....The Methodist conference ordered the New York and Western Book Concerns to be investigated . . . Seven French fishing vessels were lost on the Icelandic coast.

The grand jury of the District of Columbia criminal court have found a true bill of indictment against ex-Secretary Belknap for accepting bribes...... A decision by an Omaha jury upholds railway companies in ejecting known gamblers from their trains......The British consul at Rio Janeiro reports that a mutiny broke out on the English bark Caswell, of Swansea, and all the officers were murdered by the crew. ..Rubenstein, the Polish-Jew under sentence for the murder of his cousin, Sara Alexander, died in his cell in the jail in Brooklyn, N. Y., from extreme exhaustion brought on by refusing proper food, keeping himself extremely filthy....Gatineau Point Village, Canada, was completely submerged by the overflowing of the river Ottawa. Much damage was done.,..Gen. Diaz, the Mexican revolutionist, has been compelled to give up his expedition to Monterey and has retreated back to Matamoras. There was no water along the route and many of his soldiers died of thirst.. An insurrection has broken out in Bulgaria, Servian agitators having been at work for some time Turkey has sent all available troops to quell the disturbance. Ninety members of the English House of Commons have signed a memorial asking for the release of the Fenian convicts ... Kenduskeag, Me., lost a considerable portion of its business houses by a conflagration.

By the breaking of a boom in the Trent river, Canada, nearly one hundred thousand logs were carried out into the bay of Quinte. ..... The Centennial exhibition was formally opened at Philadelphia by President Grant, in the presence of two hundred thousand people. The President and the emperor Dom Pedro started the machinery in Machinery hall; the machinery in the Women's pavilion being started by the empress of Brazil...... Advices from Liberia are most unsatisfactory and discouraging, and the new administration's financial statement is looked forward to with great anxiety... .A. Barton, of Walton, N. Y., while under religious excitement, laid his left arm on a workbench, and taking an ax cut gashes every inch and a half from his shoulder to the elbow, where the arm was completely covered. Every blow cut through the bone. He was properly cared for..... At the Lexington (Ky.) races Aristides won the four-year old sweepstakes of two miles and an eighth, in 3.45½—making the best time on record for the distance, and beating Ten Broeck.

By the failure of the Johnson Gingham Manufacturing Company of North Adams, Mass., two hundred hands were thrown out of work......George Von Hollern, city collector of Chicago, has gone to Europe—being a defaulter to the amount of $100,000. Gambling was his ruin......There seems to be well-grounded fears that the Mussulmans of Turkey may rise in a body and massacre the Christians......The Prince of Wales was received in England with enthusiasm on his return from India......The West Virginia Republicans passed a resolution in favor of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency.....From April 10th to April 22d there were 253 deaths from plague in Bagdad......A resolution passed the British Columbia House declaring it expedient to the government to take steps to prevent the province being overrun with Chinese to the detriment of white labor.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as their are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blount (Dem.), of Georgia, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $12,806,655. It contains a provision looking to the sale of the naval hospitals at Annapolis and Washington, and directs them to be closed during the next fiscal year. It also contains a provision looking to the sale of the navy yards at Charlestown, Washington, and Pensacola, and to the recession of the naval station at New London, and directs the establishment of a naval rendezvous at Tybee island, or at Cockson, in Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Hawaiian islands, and the House proceeded to its consideration. After some discussion a vote was taken on the bill, and it was passed—yeas, 116; nays, 101.

The bill, which was originally introduced by Mr. Luttrell, of California, provides for the President, whenever he has evidence that the Hawaiian Legislature has passed laws to give full effect to the treaty, issuing his proclamation declaring the treaty of January, 30. 1875, to be in effect, and that thereupon the following articles, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian islands, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty: Arrowroot, castor oil, bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice, pulu seed, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugars; syrups of sugar cane, melado, and molasses, and tallow.

Real Estate in Iceland.

The last news received from Iceland reports that the configuration of the mountainous part of the north of the island, which some time ago was visited by the English geologist, Mr. Watts, has been entirely changed during the winter through volcanic agency, some parts having bodily sunk several hundred feet, producing at one place a large lake containing boiling water, and surrounded by several new geysers, which found an outlet through several small rivers running into the lake. The entire surrounding country was suffering from the volcanic action still in process, the earth shaking, sulphurous vapors escaping, and loud noises like distant thunder being continually observed; a fresh crater having also been observed, calculated roughly at about two miles' diameter.

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." Is is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failing more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Atheneum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's drug store and carried home a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

Nellis' H. H. H. Fork and patent method for mowing and stacking hay or straw will save the farmer its cost every season. Pamphlet free. Address A. J. Nellis & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will, in a few days, eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

Factories and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. In case of a sudden accident an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering and perhaps a limb, or even life.*

Don't Throw Away Your Money.—To the Public.—For over 28 years Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment has been sold every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

To all, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should be at once attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

25 Snowflake Cards, four tints, with name, 20c. Add's J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, Renss. Co., N.Y.

30 Calling Cards, name neatly printed, for 15 cts. Samples for stamp. Waterbury & Inman, Ballston, N. Y.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

25 FANCY Cards, 7 Styles, with Name, 10 cts. Choice. A. TRAVER & CO., North Chatham, N. Y.

20 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with Name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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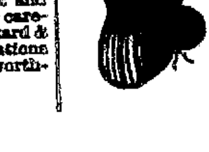

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Send for Pamphlet, Price List, Samples and list of parties using our goods, and compare with all others. Satisfactory inducements and exclusive right of sale will be given to responsible parties where our goods are not kept for sale. H. W. JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ 09¾	@ 11¾
Common to Good Texans	09¾	@ 10½
Milch Cows	30 00	@ 70 00
Hogs—Live	08¾	@ 09¾
Dressed	09¼	@ 09¾
Sheep	09	@ 14
Lambs	11⅛	@ 12¾
Cotton—Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour—Extra Western	6 65	@ 7 60
State Extra	6 20	@ 7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 3[illegible]	@ 1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 2[illegible]	@ 1 21
	83	@ 85
Rye—State	1 0[illegible]	@ 1 10
Barley—State	1 40	@ 1 40
Barley—Malt	57	@ 45½
Oats—Mixed Western	61½	@ 61½
Corn—Mixed Western	60	@ 1 15
Hay, per cwt	65	@ 1 15
Straw, per cwt	60	@ 65
Hops......75's—14 @18 ....olds	20 75	@20 75
Pork—Mess	12⅝	@ 12¾
Lard	20 00	@23 00
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	16 00	@16 0
" No. 2, new	4 00	@ 4 25
Dry Cod, per cwt	24	@ 24
Herring, Scaled, per box		
Petroleum—Crude, ... 09¼@09½	Refined,	14
Wool—California Fleece	22	@ 28
Texas "	20	@ 36
Australian "	40	@ 42
Butter—State	30	@ 35
Western Dairy	28	@ 30
Western Yellow	20	@ 24
Western Ordinary	15	@ 20
Cheese—State Factory	08	@ 12
State Skimmed	04	@ 08
Western	08	@ 12
Eggs—State	14	@ 14½

ALBANY.

Wheat	1	@ 1 37
Rye—State	91	@ 98
Corn—Mixed	58	@ 60
Barley—State	90	@ 90
Oats—State	38	@ 60

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 25	@10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24	@ 1 24
Corn—Mixed	56	@ 56
Oats	37	@ 37
Rye	18	@ 78
Barley	85	@ 90

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12⅝	@ 12¾
Flour—Extra	5 75	@ 8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@ 1 20
Rye	78	@ 79
Corn—Yellow	60	@ 60
Oats—Mixed	46	@ 46
Petroleum	09½	@ 09½

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle—Extra	09½	@ 08
Sheep	0[illegible]	@ 0¾
Hogs—Dressed	11	@ 1 ¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 0[illegible]	@ 8 25
Wheat—Red Western	6	@ 1 81
Rye	85	@ 87
Corn—Yellow	61	@ 62
Mixed	60	@ 60
Oats—Mixed	40	@ 44
Petroleum—Crude ... 10½@10½	Refined,	13¾

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75	@ 8 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 6 40
Lambs	2 00	@ 6 50

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$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

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It will do its work speedily and thoroughly. It is the great friend of the suffe.er from rheumatism and gout

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The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-Balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air-passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor, who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

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N Y N U

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